

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

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VI.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1822.

[No. 305]

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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#### Apology to our Readers.

We must begin our Paper with an Apology to our Readers, for being unable to give them more than Two Sheets in our JOURNAL of to-day. During such intervals as we could snatch from an occupation sufficiently laborious for any one man, we have been employed during the last few days in drawing up a Review of the Past Discussions on the Bankes and Burekhardt Question; and as we have had it put into type for the Press as fast as it was written, we find nearly all the types of the Printing Office occupied with this matter. As we propose publishing it if possible to-morrow morning, we cannot of course have the pages broken up; and as it is a case of importance to us, and not likely to occur again, we throw ourselves on the indulgence of our Readers, and trust they will be content with Two Sheets in our Paper of to-day, and the same number in that of Monday, as the quantity will be more than replaced by the promised Publication of to-morrow.

With this explanation we shall occupy our limited space as usefully and agreeably as our means will admit.

We have at length received the List of Passengers per DAVID SCOTT, which will be found in its usual place.—It was rumoured yesterday that the GENERAL HEWETT had arrived at Saugor, but we have had no regular Report of her arrival from the Bankshall. The BOMBAY COURIER, which came in yesterday, mentions the arrival there of a Ship bringing English Papers to the 13th of July; and as these are later than any we have received here, we give an early place to their contents:—

*Bombay, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1822.*—We were employed translating a few paragraphs of the English news down to the 2d July, contained in Frankfort Journals which had been kindly lent us, when the arrival of the WATERLOO, Captain Living, from London, was announced to us. This ship left the Downs on the 15th July. The PHOENIX, Capt. Weynton, had sailed about a week before her: both ships however departed from Madeira the same day, and the PHOENIX may therefore be hourly looked for. The SARAH, Captain Thacker, was to leave England in all July. The MILFORD from this port arrived off Weymouth on the 19th June; and we observe in a paper of the 12th July, that she is advertised to sail for Bombay on the 15th August. The PARTRIDGE from this port had also reached England early in July.

The Passengers per WATERLOO, are, Mrs. Canning; Miss Clarke, Miss M. Clarke, Miss Bucke, Miss Hill; Mr. Milward and Mr. Bradley. Assistant Surgeons; Mr. Armstrong, H. C. M. Mr. Graham and Mr. Rickets, writers; Mr. Warden, Cadet, Art.; and Mr. Hullock, Free Mariner.

The PHOENIX having sailed so immediately before the WATERLOO, has on board, in all probability, our news papers, and several post office packets of letters: the Waterloo only brought about 100 letters for individuals, and a box packet for the government. We have, however, been most obligingly favored with the loan of several London papers, the latest of the 12th and 13th July, from which we have selected the most interesting paragraphs of intelligence. The sufferings and distress of the lower classes in Ireland, seem to be in no wise diminished; but on the contrary, notwithstanding the exertions both of the government and of individuals to afford relief, to be augmented. In addition to the horrors of famine, and of the contagion which was spreading rapidly over the country, the spirit of disaffection and discontent again menaced the peace of the kingdom.

The accounts from Spain also increase in interest. The efforts of the ultra monarchical party have been defeated, and seem to have pro-

duced a reaction that threatens a revolution which we must fear will not be a bloodless one.

The affairs in Turkey also continue to be extremely interesting. The Greeks seem to have obtained some decided advantages; whilst the continuance of peace between Russia and the Porte, does not appear to be quite so certain as our former accounts led us to infer.

Parliament was still sitting. The bill brought in by Mr. Pallimore to amend the marriage act, had passed both houses, and only wanted the Royal assent to pass into a law.

The King, it is said, goes neither to Scotland nor upon the continent this year, but resumes his aquatic excursions. Harvest had begun in England.

Sir John Nicoll, Judge of the Prerogative Court, at Doctor's Commons, has decided in the matter of the will of his late Majesty on the petition of Olive Serres, calling herself Princess of Cumberland, that that Court had no jurisdiction or authority to try the matter. The learned judge at the conclusion of a very long judgment, which it is impossible for us now to give, stated that "What the real justice of this case might be, this Court, according to its own judgment, had no authority to decide. But being of the opinion which it then expressed, in respect to its want of jurisdiction to try the matter, it felt bound by law to reject the petition."

Mr. Edward West, (now Sir E. West,) was on the 5th July, introduced to his Majesty by Mr. Wynn, President of the Board of Control, on being appointed Recorder of Bombay, upon which occasion his Majesty was pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood on him.

Private letters state that the idea of creating a Supreme Court at Bombay, is not altogether abandoned.

*War Office, June 29, 1822.*—7th Regt. of Light Drags.; Gent. Cadet Curtis to be Cornet, vice Lord Belfast, prom.—Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards: Ass. Surg. F. Gilder to be Ass.-Surg. vice S. Gilder, who exchanges.—3rd. Regt. of Foot: Brave Major H. Marlay; to be Major, vice Roberts, who retires; Lieut. H. F. Lockyer to be Capt. vice Marlay; Ensign G. R. Carnac to be Lieut. vice Lockyer; G. L. Christie, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Carnac.—7th Ditto; Lieut. E. W. Bell to be Capt. vice Robison, who retires; Sec. Lieut. W. H. Wood to be Lieut. vice Rowley, prom. in the 92d Regt.—11th Ditto; Lieut F. Corfield to be Lieut. vice J. O'Kelly, who exchanges.—29th Ditto; Lieut. J. C. Browne to be Lieut. vice A. Steele, who exchanges.—31st Ditto; Ensign A. Grueber to be Lieut. vice Macarthy, dec.; A. L. Estrange, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Grueber.—Rifle Brigade: J. Maister, Gent. to be Sec. Wood, prom. in the 7th Regt.—Staff: Lieut.-Colonel R. Torrens, of the 38th Regt. to be Dep.-Adj.-Gen. in the East Indies, vice Lieut. Colonel Murray, who resigns; Major P. Stanhope, on the half-pay of the 56th Regt. to be Deputy-Quarter-master-General, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, vice Lieut.-Colonel Torrens.—Commissariat; Ass.-Comy. General W. Henderson to be Dep.-Comy. General.

On Tuesday, the Duke of York held a Levee at his Office in the Horse Guards, as Commander in Chief, which was attended by the Marquis of Bath, Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Elgin, Lord W. Thynne, Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Nightingale, Major Gen. Bosville, Major Gen. Browne, Gen. Griffiths, and a number of others.

Saturday last the 22d, his Majesty's Letters Patent were received at Dublin Castle, appointing the right Honourable Lord George De Lapoe Beresfords, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, to be Lord Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord Primate of all Ireland; the Right Rev. Dr. Wm. Magee, Lord Bishop of Raphoe, to be Lord Archbishop of Dublin; and the very Rev. Archdeacon Bissett, First Chaplain to his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley, to be Lord Bishop of Raphoe.

The monastery of Great St. Bernard, so well known to travellers in the south of the Europe, by the zealous and disinterested attention of its members, is falling to decay.

*War Office July 5, 1822.*—1st Regt. of Life Guards; Capt. G. Lord Bingham to be Capt. vice Gardiner, who exchanges.—13th Regt. of Light

Drags.: Capt. J. Thornton to be Capt. vice Turner, who exchanges.—1st Regt. of Foot: Capt. M. Ford, to be Capt. vice Hulme, who exchanges.—7th Ditto: Brev. Major. W. B. Hulme, to be Capt. vice Ford, who exchanges.—13th Ditto: Lieut. H. Havelock to be Lieut. vice Jordan, who exchanges.—33d Ditto: Capt. J. Heazle to be paymaster, vice Haldane, who exchanges.—54th Ditto: Lieut. G. Bromhead to be Capt. vice Reader; Ensign P. Clark to be Lieut. vice Bromhead; H. Wilson, Gent. to be Ens. vice Clarke.—55th Ditto: Brev. Lieut.-Col. Rolt, vice Hon. E. Cust, who exchanges.—33d Ditto: Lieut. J. Jordan, to be Lieut. vice Havelock, who exchanges.

Office of Ordnance, July 3, 1822.—Royal Regt. of Artillery; Sec. Captain, M. Louis to be Sec. Capt. vice Conroy, retired on half-pay; First Lieut. C. G. Kett to be First Lieut. vice Robinson, retired on half-pay; Sec. Capt. T. Grantham to be Sec. Capt. vice Pakenham, retired on half-pay.

Brussels, July 1.—It was well known that the object of the late visit of Lucien Buonaparte; Prince of Canino, to Brussels, was the marriage of his eldest son with the eldest daughter of the Count de Surveilliers, (Joseph Buonaparte.) This marriage was celebrated the day before yesterday at the Town Hall and the church, with usual ceremonies.

Augsburg, June 26.—(Extract from a private letter.)—The last dispatches which the Court of Austria received from Count Lutzwow seem to be less satisfactory than the preceding. The negotiations with the Porte have remained precisely where they were on the 13th May last. Lord Strangford and Count Lutzwow have addressed a new Note to the Divan, to complain that the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia is not yet effected.

The Courier, July 5, 1822.—New Archbishop of Cashel.—His Majesty's Royal Letter was received at Dublin Castle this day (Tuesday, the 2d instant), appointing Dr. Richard Lawrence, late Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, Lord Archbishop of Cashel, and Primate of Munster, in Ireland, in the room of the late Right Hon. Dr. Charles Broderick, deceased. On Saturday, we believe, the Royal Letters Patent will pass the Great Seal of Ireland, conformably with this appointment. The new dignitary has not yet arrived from England.—*Dublin Patriot*.

July 12.—The last efforts of Spain to preserve her dominion in South America are said to have been made and failed. An account had been received at Jamaica, the latter end of May, stating, that Bolivar had got into the rear of Murgéon's advanced posts in Pasto, between Quito and Popayan, and brought his main body to action: Murgéon was killed, and a most decisive defeat of the Royalists ensued. A letter from Maracibo, of May 5, says, "The whole of Morales' force has capitulated, and 500 of his men are to be embarked to-morrow for Cuba. So ends this last expiring effort of Old Spain in this quarter."

We have accounts from Ireland this morning of Tuesday and Wednesday last. We may be accused of repetition, in dwelling upon the same subject, and almost in the same terms daily. It is an accusation which we can bear with great patience. Glad enough should we be to find that there was no longer occasion for repetition; but so long as the distress continues, so long shall we continue to press the necessity of making every effort to alleviate, and finally to remove it. Let those, if there be any, whom these daily appeals weary, reflect for a moment what are the daily and hourly sufferings, of the unhappy persons, in whose behalf these appeals are made.

The New Times, July 12.—Welsh College.—We are happy to hear that a College, for the education of such students for the Ministry whose friends are not in affluence, is about to be erected at Lampeter, in Cardiganshire. The sum of 15,000 5 per Cents, is already collected, and His Majesty has munificently sent a donation of 1000*l*. accompanied with a flattering letter. A Quarterly Magazine, in the Welsh language, to be conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, will shortly be commenced. In forwarding both these worthy objects, the Lord Bishop of St. David's has been long zealous and persevering.—*Hereford Journal*.

Captain Malcolm, R. N. is appointed to the command of the WILLIAM AND MARY Yacht at Dublin.

A Vessel formed entirely of iron, which is to carry six guns, is building at Southampton.

Dublin, July 8.—The accounts received to-day do not present any alleviation of the distress prevalent in the south and west.

From the county of Mayo, a report has been received by Government, which states that upwards of 155,000 persons are now receiving charitable relief in that county.

The Times, July 8.—The Quarter's Revenue makes its appearance at the usual epoch. It is not so flourishing as it was at one time expected, being above 35,000 less than the corresponding quarter last year. "But if," why then, it would have been more.

His Majesty's yacht the ROYAL GEORGE has been ordered to be ready for his Majesty's reception on the 25th inst. We understand she can go out of harbour on Tuesday next, if necessary. The Hon. Sir Charles Paget, and officers of the APOLLO yacht (which is in the basin, in an ordinary course of equipment), will attend his Majesty in the ROYAL GEORGE yacht for this season.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, we understand, has made over his estate at Oatlands, with the growing crops, &c. to trustees for the payment of his debts. The trustees are the Earl of Lauderdale and Colonel Stephenson. By the terms of the arrangement, all debts not exceeding 50*l*. are to be paid immediately in full. The debts of his Royal Highness are not considerable, but from the pressure of the times some of his creditors were clamorous, and this arrangement was considered the most satisfactory to the feelings and convenience of his Royal Highness.—*Evening Paper*.

The Prince and Princess of Denmark will proceed on a tour through some parts of England previous to their embarkation on their return to Denmark, where they are expected to arrive the latter end of August or the beginning of September. In addition to their visits to Cashiebury and Hatfield, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, it is expected they will visit Woburn Abby; Crome Court, Worcester, the seat of the Earl of Coventry; the seat of Lord Braybrooke; the University of Cambridge, Cheltenham, Leamington, Margate, Ramsgate, Brighton, and Dover, where their Royal Highnesses will embark.

The Morning Herald, July 13, 1822.—Wednesday's Paris Papers arrived last night by express. They contain accounts of some interest from Spain and Constantinople. The former state that the rebel band, amounting to 1500, under the command of General Quesada, in Navarre have been routed completely, with the loss of 400, left dead on the field. Quesada himself is said to have escaped without a single companion, into France, disguised as a peasant. The latter accounts state that the Divan refused its insincere and dilatory mode of proceeding, and that the Reis-Effendi, in answer to the pressing notes of the English and Austrian Ministers; has declined, on the part of the Sultan, sending a Diplomatic Agent to the approaching Congress, on the ground that there is no matter of dispute between Russia and the Porte, and that it only remains for Russia to send M. de Stroganoff, or a successor to him, again to Constantinople. We cannot take it upon us to say whether this is or is not true. It certainly is not improbable, and it could be easily accounted for thus,—the only point in dispute de facto between Turkey and Russia is the treatment of the Greek subjects of the Porte. But the Porte by admitting this to be legitimate matter, of discussion, thereby admit the right of the Russians to interfere between the Turkish Government and its Greek subjects. Hence it might decline sending a Minister. But we do not venture an opinion upon the mere question of fact.

Paris, July 10.—The King is suffering slightly from a cold.

Nothing worth notice passed in the Chamber of Deputies.

"Our letters from Madrid, of July 4," says the CONSTITUTIONNEL, "have the following:—Lopez Banos has been completely successful in turning the rebels under the command of Quesada. An express arrived this morning with the news that on that day General Lopez Banos routed the army of Quesada at all points: 300 remained dead on the field; the rest fled towards Arragon, not being able to get into France. It is rumoured that Quesada, without even one of his troop, entered France disguised as a peasant, and reached Bourdeaux."

Vienna, June 26.—(Extract of a private letter.)—To day is announced from Constantinople the important intelligence, that the preliminary overture made by the English and Austrian Ambassadors for sending Turkish negotiators to Kaminik, in order to regulate with Russian Commissioners the points in dispute, has not been agreed to by the Reis Effendi; who justified himself by saying there are no difference between the Turks and Russians—that the relations of amicable negotiation were only suspended by M. de Stroganoff's departure; it was but a private matter—and that the Court of Russia had only to send him back, or appoint him a successor, in order to restore the usual relations with the Porte.

We also hear of fresh Notes by the English and Austrian Ambassadors, relative to the slowness of the Porte in evacuating the principalities. The Reis-Effendi, as usual, abstaining from giving written answers gave a verbal assurance of the retirement of the Turks, which was retarded only by the difficulty of providing the necessary supplies, and the expediency of not provoking the passions of the soldiers.

The Janissaries who offered themselves for service, formed the design of plundering Pera (the Christian quarter of Constantinople.)

The Asiatics, it is said, have revolted at Braila, and Rutchuck.

The Noble Family of Camden have been thrown into a state of great affliction, in consequence of the sudden death of the eldest daughter. The Marquis, Lord Brecknock, and the three younger daughters, had left town on Wednesday for the Wilderness, in Kent:

the Marchioness, and lamented deceased, remained in town for the day. About three o'clock the young Lady was seized with a shivering fit, supposed to have been caused by her having walked in the garden with thin shoes. Sir Henry Halford attended, and having prescribed the proper remedy, his interesting patient seemed perfectly recovered. Unfortunately, however, the fit returned at half past five, and at six, the amiable Lady expired.

The Honourable Company's ship *ATHOL*, Captain Darnel, for Bengal and China, caught fire in her after-hold, when in latitude 38. 30. S. long, 22. E. and put into the Cape of Good Hope, 23d April; and from the quantity of water thrown into her hold, it is supposed part of the cargo will be damaged.

*The Dumfries and Galloway Courier*, July 9, 1822.—What an affliction and sickening uniformity, do each day's accounts from Ireland present! There is no abatement, no softening of the misery. No abatement! alas, there is a dreadful increase and aggravation of it! No picture we could draw could present in too strong colours—no language we could select, could adequately describe this scene of two-fold misery, this double plague of hunger and disease.

*From the Courier*.—Still does it fall to our lot to lay before the British public the appalling details of Irish suffering—famine, aggravated by pestilence. Clare, Kerry, Cork, Galway, Mayo, and Sligo are the scenes of their ravages—the population of nearly a quarter of the island, from the north west extremity of Connaught to Youghall-bay. If there be one man inclined to think we exaggerate the misery, let him be assured that we have asserted nothing, published nothing, that has not been attested by persons of veracity upon the spot, and sent forth by the Dublin committee as the official record and exposition of the situation of thousands of our fellow-creatures. It is not gratifying to us, God knows, to dwell upon these affecting details, or to harrow up the feelings of individuals. But this is such a tremendous visitation, such a wide-spread calamity, that all other subjects, all other considerations, become light and trivial. We have undeniable evidence of hundreds of families who, having abandoned all hope of succour in this world, look to the consolations of religion to dispose them for the next, and bend to the Eternal Will with meekness and resignation, while they have to bear the suffering, not alone of themselves, but of each other.

"Let me hear nothing more," says the Archbishop of Tuam, "of political economy; we are literally starving, and economy of any kind will not save us." In the general supplication we put up in all places of religious worship, we say, "from lightning and tempest, from plague, pestilence, and famine, good Lord, deliver us." As we pray to be delivered from such misery ourselves, it is our bounden duty to do all we can to deliver others who are actually exposed to it. And this duty is nobly performing, at this moment, not only in every part of the British Empire, but in every part of Europe where a Briton is to be found. We have an account of a meeting at Paris of the principal noblemen and gentlemen there, to promote subscriptions. One of the modes adopted was a charity sermon at the Oratoire, where a liberal collection was made. A Catholic charity sermon was wished for, but it could not be obtained.

The forwardness of the season has been repeatedly noticed, and it is a subject of just congratulation to the country. The hay harvest has long been completed; it is very productive. There has been new hay in the markets for two or three weeks past.

But the subject now more particularly worthy of notice is the commencement of the wheat harvest!—The corn is every where in a very forward state, and there is the promise of full average crops. Wheat was yesterday cut just below Maidenhead, in Berkshire, about thirty miles from London. It was uncommonly fine and full eared. It naturally attracted a good deal of curiosity. The cutting of wheat in the immediate neighbourhood of Maidenhead, where there are many fine fields of it, will commence to-morrow. Thus has the cutting of wheat begun in England with the commencement of July; and that not in one or two fields, but very extensively; a thing not remembered to have taken place in this country, it is said by some old farmers, for nearly half a century.—*English Papers*.

*Weekly Summary of News*.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his annual budget, a national balance-sheet, on Monday last; a later period of the session than any within our recollection, for which different reasons are assigned by opposite sides of the house. It excited a far less than ordinary attention, for as all the essential particulars had undergone a previous discussion, and received the sanction of a lament, nothing remained but to exhibit a collective statement of these scattered items. According to the Chancellor's calculations, a residue of more than five millions will be applicable, as a sinking fund, to the reduction of the national debt; whilst, in the judgment of the leading financiers of opposition, not one eighth part of that sum will remain to be thus appropriated. It must strike impartial spectators with astonishment, that two opposite parties of able calculators should arrive

at such different results, in a question which depends on the exact sciences merely, and in which all the component parts are admitted without dispute. The discordance arises principally from this circumstance, that the opposition members take the national expenditure and income in its actual state, whilst Mr. Vansittart's conclusions rest chiefly on anticipations. It is highly gratifying, and at the same time a very surprising fact, that the public income for the quarter just ended, exceeds, by more than £600,000, the corresponding quarter of last year. That the revenue should be in this flourishing state when nearly half of the tax payers are said to be in a state which nearly takes them out of the market as consumers, of taxable articles, is truly inexplicable.

On Tuesday night the marriage act amendment-bill passed the house of Lords, with all the retrospective clauses unimpaired by qualification: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Stowell, Lord Redesdale, and some other noblemen, have entered protests upon the journals, condemning the bill, as likely to shake the security of property in particular cases. Notwithstanding the objection of these great lawyers, however, the public will rejoice at the success of a measure, which although it may affect the right to property in reversion or expectation in some few instances, more than compensates for that inconvenience by the protection, it will afford to the most helpless and best half of our species, too often robbed of which incomparably more precious than property, by the arts of profligacy, or the wantonness of caprice. The security of property is a high, but it is not the highest purpose of legislation. That security must be sometimes postponed to the preservation of life, and of those rights without which life is of no value.

The Royal Bank of Scotland have already followed the example of the Bank of England in resolving to discount at 4 per cent. This is a good evidence of the increase of capital. Discounting is not free of risk and from the very nature of manufacturing its periodical stagnations and accessibility to industry rather than wealth, the demand for money in the way of discount is greater than in any other mode of loan. The funds would yield at present about 3½ per cent. interest. But persons in Scotland do not traffic in the funds with advantage; and it is not impossible that the notion of a reduction in the interest of the national debt may not be deemed chimerical.

The Foreign Journals have not been of late very fertile of information; and those received during the last week are pre-eminently barren.

The Paris Journals of Sunday mentioned a report that the French Ambassador had withdrawn from Madrid; but the papers of Monday throw some doubt upon this statement. The latter papers communicate the reply of King Ferdinand to the message of the Cortes; it is conceived in a spirit of humility strongly contrasted to the haughty tone of the message, and which would almost lead to the opinion, that the King is secretly disposed to submit to the assumed superiority of the Cortes. The accounts are otherwise favourable. The people in the districts exposed to the machinations of the pure-loyalists and superstitious priests have roused themselves, and left the miscreant insurgents no hope but in submission or flight.

We are happy to hear that the Rev. Joseph Laurie of this town, has been appointed by the honorable the East India Company, second minister of the Presbyterian Church in Bombay. Mr. Laurie, we understand, is to be ordained by the Presbytery of Dumfries on Wednesday next.

The lamented and premature death of Col. Blair of Dunskey has given rise, we understand, to a spirited contest for the honour of representing the County of Wigtown in the Commons House of Parliament.—The candidates are said to be Sir William Maxwell, of Monteith, Bart. James M'Dowall, Esq. younger of Logan, and Forbes Hunter Blair, Esq. of Pertospittle, brother to the late member. As the freeholders on the roll are not very numerous, it is probable that the result of the canvass now going forward will be known long before the day of election.—From an article in our obituary, the reader will observe that justice has been done to the memory of Col. Blair. It was impossible indeed to exaggerate the private virtues of that excellent and much lamented gentleman. Those who knew him best know that he was the very soul of honour, and as Mr. Jeffroy said of the late Professor Playfair, that it was as impossible for him to stoop to a selfish or questionable action as that his body should cease to gravitate or his soul to live. Of all men we ever saw, Col. Blair appeared to inherit a frame of body, as firm and robust as it was handsome and commanding; and yet he has been cut off in the very Prime of youth and zenith of usefulness—an impressive lesson of the uncertainty of human existence.—To the poor he was a wise and munificent patron; to his dependents a kind and indulgent master; and to his friends and equals all that can be looked for in the most accomplished gentleman.

*The Traveller*, July 12.—Commencement of Harvest.—The cutting of wheat has begun in almost every county, and, according to the best accounts, there is every where a promise of an abundant harvest, and that the wheats will be as good as they are plentiful.

*Cotton*.—The market continues in a languid state, but some few sales have been made, the prices, however, remain without alteration.

The Letters from Liverpool give us also unfavorable description of their market. In our market little inquiry is made for the Export trade, and the demand for the East India Cotton is inconsiderable.

**Sugars**—Remain heavy at the previous depressed prices.

**Indigo**—At the last sale, the East India fine was rather lower than at the January sale. Good about same price, and middling rather higher.

**July 13.**—Charleston Papers to the 16th ultimo, announce the arrest of William Borthwick, for whose apprehension a large reward was offered by the Proprietors of the East Lothian Bank, of which he was Cashier. He was taken into custody on the 7th ultimo at Savanna, where he arrived in the *Juno*, from Liverpool. A portion only of the Money with which he is charged to have absconded, has been recovered. It is said, that he had deposited the principal part in Europe, payable to his order.

#### PROGRESS OF THE PRICE OF STOCKS THIS-DAY TO ONE O'CLOCK.

Bank Stock, 245 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Stock
3 per Cent. Cons. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	India Bonds, 55 53 prem.
3 per Cent. Red. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 80	South Sea
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	Exchange Bills, 3 5 prem.
4 per Cent. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto Small, 4 6 prem.
New Fours, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Lottery Ticket, 214. 18s.
Long Ann. 20 11-16 9-16	Bank for Acct.
Imp. 3 per Cent. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cons. for Acct. 81 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

The foreign news to day is highly interesting and important. A crisis has taken place in the affairs in Spain, which we think must lead to the consolidation of the liberties of that country. General Quesada and the Army of the Faith, having been turned by General Lepez Banos, were defeated at the beginning of the month, and entirely destroyed; those who could fight having been slain, and the remainder—those properly of the faith (without works) having been pursued into Arragon, the road to France have been previously cut off. This operation, which is mentioned as well in the Gazette de France as in the liberal French Papers, seems to have been as creditable to the skill as to the energy of General Banos, one of the heroes of La Isla, the restorers of Spanish liberty. About the same time—viz. the 2d July, four battalions of the Royal Guards, amounting to about 1,500 men, revolted at Madrid, and encamped themselves in the Prada, where they had continued 24 hours when the accounts came away, though they had been weakened by desertions.

We have repeatedly been informed by Correspondents at Paris and in Spain, of the employment, by the French Ultras, of money to stir up revolts in Spain, and of the aid given to these efforts by Ferdinand himself. We were slow to credit these rumours, not because they were improbable, because they were so probable that they are likely to be made without proof. But events strongly corroborate these assertions, and lead us to believe that the whole of the disturbances in Spain have their origin in foreign or Royal intrigues. Spain was for a considerable time perfectly tranquil. Nearly at the time of the accession of the Ultra-Royalists in France to power, the disturbances commenced—and where?—in those provinces only which border on France. In the next place, there was the plot discovered near Madrid, utterly unaided and unjustified by any feelings among the people, and conducted by an officer of the Household of one of the branches of the Royal Family. Now, at last, we have this mutiny of the Guards. When we see how utterly unsupported they are by any part of the people, how repugnant the general spirit of the army is to them, it is evident that their movement was not the effect of contagion from without, but of some direct incitements and studied seductions. The *UNIVERSAL*, a Ministerial paper, says—“Deceit, promises, money, have all been lavishly employed to organise a rebellion in the troops which surround the throne.” The guards will no doubt be disbanded, the Royal Family will probably be put under some sort of control, and still more energetic measures will be taken to prevent the effects of French influence, the very name of which happily, is odious in Spain. The coincidence of this mutiny, with the defeat of Quesada, not only will make its suppression more easy but its consequences more decisive.

The news from Greece is highly satisfactory. There is no doubt that Chourschid Pasha has been defeated by the Greek forces in a battle which was renewed four days—the 29th, 30th, and 31st of May, and the 1st of June. On the last day the Turks were completely worsted, and fled towards Glyky, vigorously pursued by the Greeks, who became masters of their baggage. In the Morea (it is said, in a letter from Zante) the Greeks have taken the fortress of Patras, after having defeated Mehmet and Yousoff, Pashas, who had landed a considerable force, and attempted to relieve it. The castle of the Morea also surrendered to them, and no place of much importance remains in the Turkish possession in the Peloponessus. Let the wretches who talk of the degradation of the Greeks, point out a people in modern times, who, scattered, trod upon, deserted, and disarmed, as they were, have done so much to vindicate liberty.

A Lisbon Mail has arrived this morning, bringing Papers to the 28th ultimo. The following is an extract:—

**Lisbon, June 28, 1822.**—The most remarkable subject discussed in the Cortes was the Order of the Day on the 26th—viz. the additional Articles to the Constitution for Brazil.

Senor Soares Azenedo brought up the Report of the Committee charged to draw up these additional Articles. In a long preamble the Reporter stated the opinion of the Committee to be, after mature reflection, a system of absolute union between the two kingdoms was in absolute impossibility, that the Legislature must for certain affairs be necessarily different in each of the kingdoms, that the Executive Power cannot act in Brazil without a permanent and ample delegation, and that all its ramifications must be free from any immediate dependence on Portugal. The first Article proposed by the Committee is therefore,

1. There shall be in the kingdom of Brazil and in that of Portugal and Algarva, two Assemblies of Cortes—one in each kingdom, composed of Representatives elected by the people, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. A vehement debate of extreme length ensued, and was adjourned without a decision.

The Marriage Act Amendment Bill was finally passed last night in the House of Commons. It is a bad hatched-up piece of work—an attempt to remedy injustice, by injustice, and stupidity by stupidity.

We give the following astounding fact from the *DUBLIN JOURNAL* received this morning:—

**Appalling Distress.**—“We understand that One Hundred and Forty persons have died of Starvation and Fever in one parish in the County of Mayo, during the short space of ten days! The greatest anxiety prevails in Dublin to ascertain the particulars of this extraordinary calamity. We shall in our next publication, communicate the frightful details, but in the meantime, our readers must remain satisfied with our full conviction of the truth, of this appalling fact. We understand also that the greatest exertions are making in the highest quarters, and at the Mansion-house, to investigate the causes, and to prevent the further extension of positive famine in the County of Mayo.

In the county of Cork, the far greatest distress exists in the populous and extensive Barony of Duha; low distant from all relief and the sea coast; particularly the Carberry's for great Baronies of immense extent, including the parish of Skull. In the great baronies from Duhallo and the Carberry's no relief from England or elsewhere can be misapplied. Our private letters state the diligence and humanity of Lord Carberry on the coast, and Mr. Wrixon Beecher, and the Central Committee in Duhallo, which meet regularly at Keturk, to be very great—all complain of the pinching misery at this last moment of awful distress. In Duhallo no public works have yet commenced.

**Portsmouth, July 12.**—Arrived his Majesty's ship *SAMARANG*, from India—left Madras 6th March.

**Folmouth, July 11.**—Passed the port the *COLDSTREAM*, Stephens, from London, for Bengal.

**Deal, July 12.**—Arrived last night and sailed for the River, the *BORNEO*, Ross, from Batavia.

**India.**—The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury met yesterday at twelve o'clock, at Five-House, to hear the parties claiming the booty taken in the Deccan, by the army under the command of Lieut-Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. G. C. B. in 1817. It is understood that their Lordships were occupied throughout the day in considering an application made by the Counsel for the Marquis of Hastings to postpone the hearing of these claims, which was opposed on behalf of the Army of the Deccan, on account of the long period which had already elapsed since the prize in question was captured by them. We believe the result of their Lordships' deliberations was, that the meeting should be adjourned to Saturday next, the 20th inst. when the Counsel of the Marquis of Hastings are required to be prepared with a statement of the grounds upon which his Lordship and the grand army found their claims, and of the evidence necessary to support the same. The meeting broke up at about three o'clock.

**House of Commons, July 13, Trade to the East Indies.**—Mr. Forbes presented a petition from certain individuals interested in remittances from India, complaining of the injurious alteration in the rate of exchange with India, and praying that all restrictions on the importation of sugar from India might be taken off.

Mr. Bernal was desirous that this important subject should undergo a full investigation and discussion.

Mr. Money condemned the existing monopoly affecting East Indian produce.

Mr. Bright contended that no country had greater freedom of trade than India, and insisted at some length on the evils which had resulted from the introduction of our manufactures into India.

Mr. Hume pledged himself to refute all the statements of the Hon. Member for Bristol.

The Petition was then brought up, and ordered to be printed.

# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—695—

## Masonic Address.

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

A handsomer display has perhaps never been witnessed than was this-day exhibited on the presentation of the Masonic Address, to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings as Grand Master of India.

Pursuant to a Summons from the Provincial Grand Lodge of India, the Members of all the Lodges in and about Calcutta assembled at the Town Hall, at ten o'clock this morning, decorated with all the Badges and Insignia of the different Masonic Orders, and ranged themselves under the Banners of their respective Societies. At about a quarter to eleven, the whole of the procession was set in motion, the Junior Lodges preceding, and the Provincial Grand Lodge bringing up the rear—precautions were taken to place a guard of Sepoys on both sides of the road to prevent any disorder from the multitude of spectators, and thus, the Band of the 16th Regiment of Lancers walking at their head playing all the while, the procession marching two by two proceeded through the North West Gate to the Grand Entrance of Government House. The band on their arrival at the door of the Hall of Audience (where they remained) struck up a Masonic Air, while the different Lodges proceeded and ranged themselves on both sides according to their seniority, after which the Provincial Grand Master attended by the Officers of that Lodge whose decorations and Insignia shone most conspicuous, entered and occupied the centre, in front of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of India, who received them in state.

The Hall was crowded with Gentlemen and Ladies, visitors of distinction both Military and Civil, and a large assemblage of Beauty to witness this interesting proceeding.

The Provincial Grand Master (Mr. Larkins) then proceeded to read the Address, after which he presented it to his Lordship, who rose shortly afterwards, apparently considerably affected, and returned his thanks to the whole Masonic Body, expressing his regret that he was about to be separated from his brethren on this side the Globe, and his happiness that Masonry had gained ground so considerably in India. His Lordship then in an affecting manner reverted to the moral tendency and ultimate good arising from the principles of Masonry, and the deplorable state of those countries which had not the benefits of such an Institution, and concluded by exhorting his brethren to continue unanimous, and to further the good purposes, for which Masonry was originally established, which taught us to fear God, honor the King, and give every man his due.

Here the band struck up, "God save the King."

Our beloved Grand Master then left his Chair of State and took his station by the altar placed before him, where as the Procession moved past him to retire, his Lordship graciously bowed and expressed his thanks to his brethren as two by two they walked by the altar.

The Band again preceding, the Procession, now led by the Provincial Grand Lodge, and followed by the others according to seniority returned to the Town Hall, where they divested themselves of their Masonic distinctions and retired.

It would be impossible to give you any correct statement of the number of Masons assembled, though you may form some idea of it, when I inform you that the latter part of the procession (walking two by two) had hardly left the steps of the Town Hall, when the Band was entering the North West Gate of Government House. I have only to add that the greatest harmony and most perfect union and order prevailed, and that every Mason present seemed actuated by an unfeigned desire of paying the Marquis of Hastings that tribute, which as Grand Master of India, he so richly merited at the hand of his Brethren.

I am, Sir, your's &c.

Dec. 20, 1822,

A BROTHER.

## Amended Address.

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

I beg you will put me down as one who heartily approves and concurs in the Amended Address to Lord Hastings, (unfortunately too late for adoption), which appeared in your Paper of this morning, signed "AN ENGLISHMAN."

As a person born in this country, however, (Eurasian, East-Indian, Anglo-Asiatic, Indo-Briton, or whatever else you may call me), I would suggest as applicable to my own case the introduction of an additional paragraph or two couched in the following terms:—

"We give your Excellency all due praise for the laudable spirit manifested by you to remove those unjust inequalities and civil disabilities, which are so glaring in our present condition. Nor is our feeling of gratitude at all weakened or diminished by the little success which has hitherto attended your noble efforts in our cause. This paucity of success, too, we are candid enough to impute to the right cause,—namely, that political restraint, most unwisely devised, under which you have been placed by a higher authority. For us, however, not only to appreciate the value of intentions rendered abortive by causes over which you have no control, would subject us to deserved criminality in the estimation of a future noble-spirited posterity.

"The raising of Irregular Corps in India, officered (efficiently so we trust) by our countrymen, the creation of the office of Registrars and other similar appointments unknown at any former administration, constitute the proud index to a language, which is too explicit for us not to understand, and too strong to be overlooked.

"Accept, then, the tribute of our warmest thanks for all your Excellency's past endeavours to better the condition of Indo-Britons; and we cannot conclude this our Address without expressing a hope engendered by what we have already seen, that your Excellency will not be unmindful of our unparalleled case when you reach your native land. There we anticipate in you a warm and successful advocate for the hitherto neglected interests of Indo-Britons. There we expect to see you rise superior to all those shackles and restraints under which you have acted in India."

Such, Sir, is the nature of an amendment which is calculated to express the true feelings of a large portion of the Indian community.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Dec. 20, 1822.

STILL A LOOKER-ON.

P. S.—No insult to Lord Hastings is meant by this, however others may try to torture it into one.

## Editorial Impartiality.

In one of our late Papers we shewed distinctly that the complaints of JOHN BULL as to our not presenting both sides of a question were ridiculous, since it was his own constant practice; and in the case of THE FRIEND OF BANKES and others, he had never once printed our refutations of the charges to which he so eagerly gave place. In reply to this he says,—

"Whether or not we republish the replies of the JOURNAL to the Letters in the BULL, has nothing to do with his publishing a Letter which was sent to him only to be printed in case he should reprint the one to which it was an answer."

Now the sense and substance of that Letter was an attack upon us for not printing Captain Heude's paragraph; and all that related to the Bank was this, whether it was bound to pay its Gold Mohurs Notes in Gold or not. Having given the substance of these, we were fully justified in printing the Letter of the Bank, and all the other Editors have followed our example.

JOHN BULL, however, does not often give even the substance of the refutations offered to the various charges which his Paper contains, and scarcely ever the Defences themselves. In the

memorable case of the attack on the French Authorities at Chandernagore, as so powerfully pointed out in the HURKARU of Thursday, he is charged with persisting in an obstinate refusal to publish what was written in Defence. What does he say in answer to this?—NOTHING!

The truth is, there never was there so entirely a party Paper in India, a JOHN BULL of the East; and its Sixth Editor differs only from all his predecessors in being more blind, more obstinate, more self-willed, and more besotted by this rancorous spirit of Party, than all those who have gone before him. He has the honour of having brought the BULL to the *ne plus ultra* of virulence and animosity, till it has literally nothing but the JOURNAL and the JOURNALIST, on which to vent its venom.

If the Editor's dreams by night resemble his thoughts by day, he must sleep on a bed of scorpions; and the JOURNAL! the JOURNAL! the JOURNAL! must ring in his ears and haunt his imagination every moment of the 24 hours.—God help him to more agreeable visions!

### A Knotty Point.

A writer in the JOURNAL stated that the persons present at the Meeting on Monday to consider of an Equestrian Picture of Lord Hastings "must have been the chosen ones who had experienced personal favours from his Lordship," and to whom he had been a Benefactor.

In speaking of those in another place we called them by a natural inference "the most respectable members of the community" and considered them to be the favored Individuals who had been honoured with the distinction mentioned in the Letter. On this JOHN BULL has the following remarks.

"Was there ever such a barefaced falsehood advanced before, that such a fact is stated in the Letter? Are those who look part in the deliberations ever mentioned but in the following sentence? 'The few who attended must have been the CHOSEN ONES who have experienced personal favours from Lord Hastings,' or in other words 'the Officers who always surround the Commander of a Ship'—Is this meant to convey that they were the most respectable part of the Community? Does this state that many of them were persons, who had been *deservedly* honored with the Governor General's peculiar favor, and regard? What it does state, is too obvious to render it necessary for us to say one word on it. But the attempt to defend the insult thus offered to every individual who did attend, and particularly to those who composed the committee,—as their names were published immediately afterwards,—is such an aggravation of the insult, that we imagine nothing but contempt can screen the author, from the just indignation of the parties concerned."

To what conclusion then must we come? We say that the Letter implies that those who have been most particularly honored by Lord Hastings, and are in closest confidence with him, attended the Meeting. We say that those are the most respectable members of the community. Our Opponent's assurance that this is a bare-faced falsehood, and his insinuations that the very reverse of what we have said is true, would lead then to the very opposite conclusion!

If there be any *insult* therefore, it must be from him; since the writer of the Letter declares that *his* meaning was complimentary: our expressions can bear no other construction; and if insult "must rest somewhere," as the phrase is, it must be on the neck and horns of the BULL, for it cannot be justly laid elsewhere.

### Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDSTREAM, —GOLCONDA, outward-bound, remains.—DUKE OF BEDFORD, proceeded down.—PASCOA, outward-bound, remains.—LADY FLORA, inward-bound, remains.

Kedgeree.—His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW, —GENERAL LECOR, (P.) outward-bound, remains.—Monsory, (Arab), passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, DORSETSHIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and WINCHESEA.

Saugor.—H. C. S. DAVID SCOTT, inward-bound, remains.—GEORGE, (America), gone to Sea.

### Coroner's Inquest.

Unlearned as we are, we have some faint recollection of a Fable in Dyer or Dilworth,\* those venerable Worthies who appear in such terrific aspects to truant boys of village-schools, tending to shew that in the eyes of the Mason, there is nothing so strong as brick and mortar, in the eyes of the Carpenter nothing so solid as timber,—and that even in fortifying a besieged city a Currier would naturally recommend nothing but leather.

We have never seen so happy an illustration of this propensity in man to think his own calling, be it what it may, of more importance than any other, as in the tenacity with which the Coroner of Calcutta still sticks to his Inquest. We doubt not but that even in "the besieged state of our garrison" as the Advocate General would say, the Editor of JOHN BULL thinks a Coroner's Inquest a subject of as great importance as any other that can be introduced for sage deliberation in this "the day of our severe calamity." He cannot even wait for some new call on his Inquisitorial functions, but goes back to the history of a Verdict on an Inquest about a year ago, to refresh his weary readers with so interesting a matter.

It is in vain, however: because the facts are as we stated, and twenty denials of them would not shake them. We say again that it was with that Individual's consent, and at his own desire, that no further publication was made. Whether he has forgotten this, or whether he ever consulted with his legal adviser, at all, we do not know; but that he *said* he had so consulted with him, and that he came back to the JOURNAL Office after pretending to do so, and desired that nothing more might be published, we maintain and can prove.

The following Letter, which was sent us by the person who wrote the corroboration of our statement of yesterday, must we should think set the matter at rest:—

MY DEAR SIR,

As JOHN BULL cannot or will not understand the import of the Postscript subjoined to my Letter published in your Paper of yesterday, I shall repeat, in terms suited to the meanest capacity; that I know you had agreed to publish a Letter on the part of Mr. Fallon in reply to the Letter of "ONE OF THE FORTY," and that at the express request of Mr. Fallon it was withheld. What more is necessary? If JOHN BULL really wish to know how I came by my information, by leaving my name at your Office I have enabled him to gratify his curiosity.

The Letter of ONE OF THE FORTY appeared to me to be directed more against the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury than against Mr. Fallon. JOHN BULL knows, or at least the Coroner of Calcutta can inform him, that a man may die in consequence of the injuries received in a conflict with another without the Survivor being necessarily a MURDERER. Why has he kept this entirely out of view, and conjured the Letter of ONE OF THE FORTY wholly into a charge of Murder against Mr. Fallon, which I believe the writer never contemplated.

The pleading of the latter in his own behalf is of no value when put in competition with the attestations of disinterested witnesses, and I shall therefore take no further notice of his Letter.

Your's Faithfully,

Calcutta, June 20, 1822.

\* There is a Prose and Poetic Version of this excellent Fable, but as the last generally makes the deepest impression, we have it freshest in our memory:

A Town fear'd a Siege, and held Consultation,  
Which was the best Method of Fortification  
A grave skilful Mason gave in his Opinion,  
That Nothing but Stone could secure the Dominion.  
A Carpenter said, tho' that was well spoke,  
Yet 'twas better by far to defend it with Oak,  
A Currier (wiser than both these together)  
Said, Try what you please, there's Nothing like Leather.

MORAL.

'Tis too common for men to consult their own private Ends, though a whole Nation suffer by it. Their own Profit and Emolument is all they aim at; notwithstanding they often undo themselves by betraying and undoing others!

**Sincerity in Public Addresses.**

*Complimentary Addresses.*—In addition to the several Complimentary Addresses from the BRITISH INHABITANTS of the different Presidencies, whose opinions may be now considered as sufficiently ascertained as far as they think it fit to express them respecting Lord Hastings's personal and public character in the Administration of the Government of India, we are glad to observe that an Address is at last announced as being in contemplation from another great class of British subjects. A Meeting of the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, is to be held at the Town Hall, (THIS-DAY) at noon, for the purpose of "expressing their sentiments of respect and attachment to the Marquess of Hastings, on his approaching departure for Europe." The sentiments of that class, which forms the great body of British subjects in India, compared with whom all other tribes are a mere handful, are of immense importance, and we hope they will be expressed in a manner suitable to the magnitude of the occasion: The Benefit of the Governed, is the object which Lord Hastings has avowedly set before him, as the great end of Government, and pointed out to others to whom it has delegated its power. May he have the consolation of knowing that the Gratitude of the Governed proves that his Administration has practically illustrated those philanthropic views he has so beautifully expressed, and strongly inculcated on the instruments of British sway.

It would be well at such a time as this, if the Theory of Addresses were carefully studied and well understood. Some think they ought to be considered a mere matter of Compliment: We cannot bring ourselves to that opinion. Private individuals in their private capacity, may, if they choose, lavish Compliments on each other; since the consequence will probably not extend beyond feeding the vanity of the person addressed. But it is disgraceful in public bodies, thus to trifle, when they represent the feelings of a great number; and their solemn professions whether sincere or not, may have a lasting effect on the interests of the community, which they have no right to compliment away, to afford to an individual a little temporary gratification. Public Addresses should be made subservient to the Public Good; and they are so, in as far as they encourage merit by a just tribute of applause; but in this they do only half their duty. They should be monitory as well as laudatory. A due mixture of admonition and praise, would be useful both to the Individual complimented, his Successor, and the Community. It would add much to the value of the praise; because the personage on whom it was bestowed might then safely consider the approbation as sincere, and be saved the disagreeable necessity of chalking up so much perhaps more than enough, to the score of flattery. The Successor would learn from both, where he ought to follow and where avoid the footsteps of him that preceded.

The Address of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta has not in various quarters given that satisfaction which it might have done, from want of management or consideration in those concerned in getting it up: In the first place a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta was called, and a pretty full Meeting took place. But the Address was prepared in a manner directly contrary to the express wishes of the Meeting, who voted that it should not be framed by the Committee; notwithstanding, a Committee did take it upon themselves to frame an Address. This alone was enough to disgust many.

In the next place, this self-constituted Committee produced an Address not from the "Inhabitants of Calcutta" who had been assembled by the call of the Sheriff and really composed the Meeting, but from the "British Inhabitants"—a phrase of doubtful comprehension, but certainly a considerable limitation on the terms of the Requisition. We might take to ourselves the credit of first pointing out this inconsistency. As no Amendment was made, altho' the error was so fully pointed out by various individuals, we are now justified in considering it as not intended for the Address of the Public Meeting at all; but a hole-and-corner production, got up at first by a few individuals, the weight of whose names induced others to sign it.

However, the Address, in whatever manner produced, was signed, and that pretty numerously; and it therefore now only remains to consider what degree of weight ought to be attached to the sentiments it contains, and does not contain. No one will pretend that every person whose signature is attached to it is qualified to form an opinion on all the matters of which it speaks; and we do not think this necessary. It may be enough if each acquiesces in its contents as far as he has had an opportunity of knowing, and believes the rest on the credit of others better qualified to judge. If every one were to present an Address corresponding to the extent of his own knowledge, it would become a question of Cocker, how many Addresses should be prepared.

All notice of the Removal of the Restrictions on the Indian Press—an act of equal importance at least with the encouragement of Schools for disseminating Education,—must receive one or other of the following interpretations. Either 1st The Addressers, (who were resolved to admit nothing but matter of compliment) disapproved of his Lordship's conduct in removing the Censorship; Or (2dly) they were dissatisfied

that his Lordship had not done more, and placed it on exactly the same footing in England. Which of these was the real feeling of the Addressers? They would have done well to pause before they set their names to a production liable to constructions so widely opposite; and instead of signing it as it now stands on record, they would have done better to insert a clause distinctly declaratory of their opinions on the subject, and awarding that degree of praise or blame which appeared to them to be due.—*Hurkuru.*

**Selections.**

*Bombay, Nov. 30, 1822.*—The packets for London per CUMBERLAND, are to be closed this evening at 5 o'clock; and the ship will certainly sail to-morrow.

*Amateur Theatre.*—We are happy to learn that his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with that kind consideration for the distresses of others, and for which he is so deservedly admired, has desired, and purposes patronizing, a Play for the *Benefit of the distressed Irish*; on which occasion the whole of the Amateur Corps dramatique have volunteered their services.

The Officers, non commissioned Officers, and privates of H. M. 20th Regt. have subscribed a day's pay and allowances towards the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland.

The Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and privates of his Majesty's 47th Regiment, have subscribed one day's pay towards the relief of our distressed countrymen in Ireland.

*Town of Aleppo.*—There is a Native report current in town, that nearly the whole of the town of Aleppo had been destroyed by an Earthquake, which swallowed up about fifty thousand of the Inhabitants. We give this as we received it, without vouching for its accuracy.

*Town of Bagdat.*—By the same authority it would appear that the town of Bagdat was surrounded by a hostile Persian army; and such was the vigorous state of the blockade, that not even a letter could be passed into the town.

*Distressed Irish.*—The Madras Subscription in aid of the distressed Irish, we are glad to observe by the Supplement to the MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, amounted, on the 3d instant, to upwards of Forty-seven Thousand Rupees. We have the pleasure of subjoining a list of additional Bengal Subscriptions for the same charity. The grand total standing at One Lakh and about Seventy-seven Thousand Rupees—a glorious monument of general philanthropy!

*Tory Press.*—The state of the Tory Press in Scotland has attracted a degree of public and legislative attention which its highly zealous adherents perhaps neither expected nor wished. It is to be hoped that the ferocious system pursued for such a length of time by the literary and political Mohocks of the North and South, is dying away fast. No society, where it exists, can possibly stand; as it generates a state of terrorism that saps all the enjoyments of social life. Those who pursue it are the greatest enemies the Liberty of the Press has; and yet, though daily rising in the wildest licentiousness of personality, scurrility, and calumny, they are ever ready to join in a hue and cry against the immorality, irreligion, indecency, and blasphemy not only of the Radical writers, but of the literary Whig champions. The Mohock system proceeded remorselessly on until it burst in sunder all restraints, and ended in the shedding not merely of human tears wrung from the eyes of defenceless females, but of human blood poured out by victims in the prime of life and the fulness of fame. We had occasion to remark some months ago, that charity and tolerance were not so much force as external religion was. We think the state of the press for some time back a proof of that proposition; for more intolerant, intolerable and uncharitable tirades were never seen than those which were almost daily published by the mouth advocates of church and state. And yet these men, called themselves Christians! The BLACKWOODS, the JOHN BULES, the BEACONS, and the SENTINELS, Christians! May our nations soon be cleared of such Christianity as led to the untimely death of a SCOTT and a ROSWELL.—*India Gazette.*

(Mr. Casement's Brilliant At Home is our next.)

**Births.**

On the 18th instant, Mrs. FRANCIS PEREIRA, of a Son.

On the 15th instant, the Lady of Captain J. N. JACKSON, of a Daughter.

At Serampore, on the 17th instant, Mrs. CASHMAN, of a Son.

At Kurnaul, on the 5th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant CHARLES DUFFIN, 7th Regiment of Light Cavalry, of a Son.

**Deaths.**

In Fort-William, on the 9th instant, CHARLES, the infant Son of Captain R. C. FAITHFULL.

## Sporting Intelligence.

CALCUTTA MEETING, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1822.

## MATCH FOR 200 GOLD MOHURS.—h. ft.—R. C.

	st.	lb.
Mr. Walter's Cannonade, .....	8	0
Mr. Treves's Snake, .....	8	7

Snake paid 65 Gold Mohurs compensation.

Hunters Stakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each, for Maiden Arabs, 10 st. 7 lb.—R. C.—Gentlemen Riders.—Eleven Subscribers.

- Mr. Hodgson's ch. h. Day light—distanced.  
 1. Mr. Grafton's gr. h. Charley, (H. Fendall)  
 Mr. ——— b. h. Flibbertigibbet,—paid forfeit.  
 3. Mr. James's r. h. Silver Heels.  
 2. Mr. Walter's gr. h. Junab.  
 Mr. Walter's ch. h. Prince Paul,—paid forfeit.  
 Mr. Black's br. h. Punch,—paid forfeit.  
 Mr. O'Kelly's gr. h. l'Empereur,—paid forfeit.

Time 3' 37"

## MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—h. ft.—T. Y. C.

1. Mr. O'Kelly's br. c. Horatio, .....
- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 8  | 7   |
| Mr. Black's ch. c. Corinthian Tom, ..... | 8 2 |

Corinthian Tom bolted soon after starting.

## MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—G. M.

1. Mr. Walter's Impromptu, .....
- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 8  | 0   |
| 2. Mr. O'Kelly's The Mocking Bird, ..... | 7 7 |

Impromptu won easy.

Time 2' 7"

## MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—h. ft.—G. M.

1. Mr. Black's b. f. Windfall, .....
- |                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 8                                 | 5   |
| 2. Robert's gr. f. Rosalia, ..... | 8 0 |

A good Race.

Time 1' 58"

## MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—h. ft.—G. M.

- Mr. Treves's ch. c. Grumbler, .....
- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 8                                      | 0   |
| Mr. Black's b. c. Master Robert, ..... | 8 0 |

Grumbler paid forfeit.

## MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

1. Mr. Walter's ch. A. h. Red Hazard, .....
- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 8   | 0   |
| 2. Mr. James's gr. A. h. Hukkebookah, ..... | 8 7 |

Red Hazard won easy.

Time 3' 55"

## MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—p. p.—T. Y. C.

1. Mr. O'Kelly's ch. m. Caroline.  
 2. Mr. James's br. m. Maiden.

Caroline won easy.

Time 1' 23"

Mr. Walter's Impromptu received 35 Gold Mohurs compensation, from Mr. O'Kelly's Jacco Maccuco 100 Gold Mohurs.—H. F.

## Passengers.

List of Passengers of the Ship DAVID SCOTT, Captain George Bunyan, from London the 5th of June, Madeira, and Cape of Good Hope the 30th of September—(Received yesterday morning.)

From England.—Mrs Harrington, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Simonds, Mrs. Northmore, Mrs. Smithwaite; Misses Harrington, Elphinstone, Sandford, Jackson, Pearce, Arnold, and Ballard; The Honorable Sir H. Blossett, Chief Judge; J. H. Harrington, Esq. Member of Council; J. J. Pemberton, Esq.; Colonel Perkins, Captain Simonds, Reverends W. Northmore, G. Crawford, Arnold, and Kircaboffer, Chaplains; Major Smithwaite; Messrs. Thomason, and Fraser, Writers; Messrs. Smithwaite, Hamilton, Stephens, Percheron, Gilmore, Gerrard, Lewin, Cox, McBraze, and Fisher, Cadets; Messrs. Jackson, and Humfray, Attornies; Master Simonds.

The DAVID SCOTT spoke the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS from Mexico (near on the line), giving an account of the Mexicans having elected Emperor, (name left blank.)

## Marriage.

On the 20th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. PARSON, Captain WILLIAM KENNEDY, Assistant Military Auditor General, to CHARLOTTE, second Daughter of Lieutenant General Sir ROBERT BLAIR, K. C. B.

## Notice to Subscribers.

We are much obliged to numerous friends, known and unknown, who have, some publicly, and others privately, expressed to us their favourable judgment on the Banks-and-Burckhardt-Question, and their indignation at the infamous abuse, filthy slander, and abominable scurrility vented against us personally by the retainers of our old and influential enemies. Any further tax on such manly and generous assistance as we have lately met with, we hope will soon be rendered needless, as a full and complete Review and Refutation of the whole Controversy and Persecution is preparing by us for the Press, at an expence of intense labour, for which a conscientious and industrious Editor can with difficulty find time. Although our judgment may be considerably biased, still we have no doubt whatever that the result of the Review in question will be complete conviction in the minds of all who read and judge for themselves; and they are always enough to shame and keep down the virulent and ignorant, and those who will not read or cannot understand. We have so often baffled the deepest laid machinations to ruin our character and prospects, all ascribable to no cause but envy at our success and the hatred and fear which many Europeans in India entertain of the searching power of Free Discussion, that a fresh triumph, of which we cannot doubt ultimately, has lost some of its charms in losing its novelty. But the Review we propose may do some good, both here and at home, by shewing the tone and temper of Society in India, and by shewing also that while the Press is fettered and hemmed round with restrictions on subjects on which it might be most usefully exercised, to the mutual benefit of the Governors and Governed, there are absolutely no restraints imposed on the utmost freedom and licentiousness of its exercise, provided it only fastens on a Victim of the right sort; and that though Pluralities of Appointments, Reports of Public Meetings, equal enforcement of Public Regulations, and other strictly public matters of fair discussion, cannot be touched on without an outcry to Banish the Offender without Trial; yet that private Scandal may be tolerated to any extent, and men who have the courage and the honesty to contend for the Liberty of Speech and Discussion which has been pronounced by high authority as the natural right of every British subject be hunted down as if by blood-hounds, without mercy. We hope to be able to get out the publication of which we speak to-morrow.—Ed.

## Shipping Arrival.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec. 20	Fyzel Currim	Arab	Abdullah Belol	Juddah	Aug. 7

## Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 19	Bengel Merchant	British	A. Brown	London
19	Elizabeth	British	D. Robertson	Bombay
19	Maitland	British	W. Kinsey	Penang
19	Edward Strettell	British	R. Allport	Madras

## Ships Advertised for Different Ports.

Ships' Names.	Commanders.	Where Bound.	Probable time of Sailing.
Prince of Orange,	— Moneriff, ...	London, .....	Early in Feb.
Apollo, .....	George Tennent, ...	Madras & London	10th January
Hibernia, .....	— Mackintosh, ...	London, .....	15th January
Providence, .....	Samuel Owen, ...	Madras & London	All January
Lady Raffles, ...	James Coxwell, ...	London, .....	Early in Jan.
Larkins, .....	H. R. Wilkinson, ...	London, .....	All Dec.
Lotus, .....	J. R. F. Doveton, ...	London, .....	In a few days
Catherine, .....	W. Kuox, .....	London, .....	All Dec.
Phoenix, .....	J. Weatherhead, ...	London, .....	All Dec.
La Behe Alliance,	W. Rolfe, .....	London, .....	Early in Jan.
John Taylor, ...	— Atkinson, ...	Liverpool, ...	1st January
Franklin, .....	B. Chirop, ...	Isle of France } & Bourdeaux, }	End of Dec.
Bordelais, .....	— Gallais, ...	Bourdeaux, ...	All Dec.
Nancy, .....	C. Guenezee, ...	Bourdeaux, ...	In a few days
Hashmy, ...	— Denham, ...		
Maitland, .....	W. Kinsey, ...	For the Eastward	All Dec.
Georgiana, .....	R. Babcock, ...		1st January
Alexander, .....	— Dickie, ...	New S. Wales,	In a few days
Valletta, .....		For the Eastward	Early in Jan.
Governor Phillips,		China, .....	In a few days